

THE  
STATUTES AT LARGE  
OF THE  
STATE OF MINNESOTA

COMPRISING

THE GENERAL STATUTES OF 1866

*As amended by subsequent Legislation to the close of the Session of 1873*

TOGETHER WITH

*ALL LAWS OF A GENERAL NATURE IN FORCE, MARCH 7, A.D. 1873*

WITH REFERENCES TO

JUDICIAL DECISIONS OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA, AND OF OTHER  
STATES WHOSE STATUTES ARE SIMILAR

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, THE ORGANIC ACT,  
THE ACT AUTHORIZING A STATE GOVERNMENT, AND THE  
CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA

*VOL. I.*

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CHICAGO  
CALLAGHAN AND COMPANY

1873

CHAPTER IX.\*  
OF OFFICIAL TRUSTS.

(Chapter XLII. of the Statutes of 1866. The original Act will be found on page 28. S. L. 1855.)

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SECTION 1. *Corporate authorities or judge shall convey lands, when.*—When the corporate authorities of any town, or the judge of the district court for any county in which any town is situated, enter at the proper land office the land or any part of the land settled and occupied as the site of such town, pursuant to and by virtue of the provisions of the act of congress entitled “an act for the relief of the citizens of towns upon the lands of the United States under certain circumstances,” passed May 23d, A.D. 1854, such corporate authorities, or judge (as the case may be), shall dispose of and convey the title to such lands, or to the several blocks, lots, parcels, or shares thereof, to the persons hereinafter described, and in the manner hereinafter specified.

*Foster v. Bailey*, 1 Minn. 436; *Leech v. Rauch*, 3 Minn. 448; *Weisberger v. Tenny*, 8 Minn. 456; *Carson et al v. Smith*, 12 Minn. 546.

SEC. 2. *Conveyance, how executed.*—Any such corporate authorities, or judge, holding the title to any such lands in trust as declared in the said act of congress, shall, by a good and sufficient deed of conveyance, grant and convey the title to each and every block, lot, share, or parcel of the same, to the person entitled thereto, according to his rights or interest in the same, as they existed in law or equity at the time of the entry of such lands; and when any parcel or share of such lands is occupied or possessed by one or more persons claiming the same by grant, lease, or sale from one or more other persons, the respective rights and interest of such persons in relation to each other in the same, shall not be changed or impaired by any such conveyance. Every deed of conveyance by such corporate authorities, or judge, pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, shall be so executed and acknowledged as to admit the same to be recorded; and if made previous to the issuing of the patent of such lands, it shall contain a covenant that the grantor shall, after the issuing of such patent, execute, acknowledge, and deliver to the

\* *Vide* in connection with this chapter, *Castner v. Echard and Lowry*, 6 Minn. 149; *Castner v. Gunther*, 6 Minn. 119; *Wood v. Cullen*, 13 Minn. 394. *Vide* also Laws of 1860, 285; 1865, 75; 1866, 62.

grantee, his heirs or assigns, such further deed of conveyance as may be, or become, necessary to fully vest and perfect the title to the lands therein described, in the grantee, his heirs or assigns.

*Hope v. Stone*, 10 Minn. 141.

SEC. 3. *Entry of lands—notice to be given.*—Within thirty days after the entry of such lands, the corporate authorities, or judge entering the same, shall give public notice of such entry by posting notice thereof in at least three public places in such town, and by publishing such notice in a newspaper printed and published in the county in which such town is situated, or in case there is no such newspaper, then in some newspaper printed and published at the seat of government. Such notice shall be so published once in each week for at least three successive weeks, and shall contain an accurate copy of the description of the lands so entered, as the same is stated in the certificate of entry, or duplicate receipt for the purchase money thereof, given by the land officers at the time of the entry.

*Coy v. Coy*, 15 Minn. 119.

SEC. 4. *Claimants shall file statement.*—Every person, association, or company claiming to be entitled to such lands, or any block, lot, share, or parcel thereof, shall within sixty days after the first publication of such notice, in person, or by his duly authorized agent or attorney, sign a statement in writing containing an accurate description of the particular parcel or parts in which he claims to have an interest, and the specific right, interest, or estate therein, which he claims to be entitled to receive, and deliver the same to or into the office of such corporate authorities or judge; and all persons failing to sign and deliver such statement within the time specified in this section, shall as against any adverse claimants be for ever barred the right of claiming or recovering such lands, or any interest or estate therein, in any court of law or equity.

*Maxwell v. Bierbauer*, 8 Minn. 413; *Coy v. Coy*, 15 Minn. 119; *Mankato v. Meagher*, 17 Minn. 265.

SEC. 5. *Adverse claims, how adjusted.*—In case there are adverse claimants to such lands, or to any part, parcel, or share thereof, and the controversy is not settled by agreement in writing between the parties thereto, such controversy may be determined by voluntary submission thereof in writing by the parties, to reference or arbitration, and by the written award of the arbitrators. In case any such controversy is not so settled or determined within three months from the time of the entry of the land, either of the claimants may bring a civil action against the adverse claimant, in the district court of the county in which the lands are situated.

SEC. 6. *Evidence on trial.*—Upon the trial in such action, either party may give in evidence the statement mentioned in the fourth section of this chapter, deposited by the other, or by the person under whom he claims, with the corporate authorities or judge holding the title to the lands in controversy therein, and the person who made the first claim to and settlement upon such lands, either in person or by agent, servant, or tenant, or those claiming under him, shall in any such action be deemed to have the right to such lands.

SEC. 7. *Judge to summon adverse claimants, when.*—In case any controversy between adverse claimants to such lands is not settled or determined by agreement or arbitration within the time allowed therefor as hereinbefore specified, and is

not prosecuted within one month after the expiration of such time, if the title to such land is held by such judge, he shall summon the adverse claimant to appear before him at a time and place mentioned in the summons, and which place shall be within the county in which such lands are situated, and make their proof and allegations in reference to such claims. At the time and place of the return of such summons, the judge shall, if the parties appear, proceed to hear their proof and allegations, and shall thereupon determine in writing the controversy between them. Upon such hearing, the statements of the parties respectively deposited with such judge as required by the third section of this chapter shall stand for their pleadings, and either party may use in evidence the statement made by the other, or by the person under whom he claims. The evidence of the witnesses sworn upon such trial shall be reduced to writing, and any witness who shall upon such hearing, willfully and knowingly testify falsely, shall be deemed guilty of perjury. Any such judge, or any justice of the peace, may issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses upon such hearing, and any person served with such subpoena, and failing to appear, shall be deemed guilty of contempt of the said judge, and may be attached to answer such contempt, and to testify in the case. There shall be no postponement in the hearing of such case except for cause. The summons issued by the judge, and all subpoenas issued in such cases, shall be directed and served in the same manner as in civil actions, and the fees of officers and witnesses in such cases shall be the same as for the like services in civil actions in courts of record. Either party in any such case may appeal from the determination of such judge therein, to the supreme court, in the same manner that a party may appeal from a judgment in a civil action in a district court. The judge shall make return to such appeal, and such return shall consist of the statements standing for the pleadings in the case, the evidence, and the determination of the judge in writing. In case any party lawfully summoned to appear before such judge fails to appear at the time and place mentioned in the summons, he shall be deemed to have waived and relinquished all right, title, and interest and estate in the land so in controversy, and each and every piece, parcel, and share thereof, and shall be for ever barred the right of asserting or claiming any right, title, interest, or estate therein.

SEC. 8. *Corporate authorities may bring action.*—If in a case mentioned in the preceding section the title to any such land is held by the corporate authorities of any town, such corporate authorities may bring an action in the district court of the county in which the lands in controversy are situated, against the adverse claimants thereto, to settle and determine such controversy. The complaint in such case shall be in the nature of a bill of interpleader, and shall set forth a description of the lands thus claimed by adverse claimants, and the character and extent of the right, interest, or estate therein, claimed by each, as the same appears by the statements deposited with such authorities pursuant to section three of this chapter, and shall pray that the several adverse claimants may be required to appear in such court and prosecute their claims, or be for ever barred thereof. Any party to such action who fails to appear and answer such complaint, and thus prosecute his claim to the land described therein, pursuant to the summons in such case and the practice of the district court, shall be for ever barred of the right to assert any claim or title to such lands adverse to the other claimants elsewhere, or in any court whatsoever. If the adverse claimants to the lands described in the complaint

appear, they shall respectively answer such complaint, and either disclaim any right, title, interest, or estate in the land therein described, or set forth the nature, character, and extent of the title, interest, or estate which they respectively claim therein.

SEC. 9. *Statement of expense to be made.*—As soon as may be, after the expiration of sixty days from the first publication of the notice mentioned in the third section of this chapter, the corporate authorities, or judge, holding the title to the lands described in such notice, shall make a true statement in writing containing a true account of moneys by him or them expended in the acquisition of the title and the administration or execution of the trust to that time, including all moneys paid by him or them for the purchase of such lands, all necessary travelling expenses, all moneys paid for posting and publishing such notices, and for proof thereof, and for all other necessary and proper expenses incident to such trust, and also a true account of his or their charges for time and services employed in the business of such trust to that time. The whole amount of such account for moneys and reasonable charges for compensation, shall be a charge upon the lands so held in trust in favor of the trustee, and shall be paid by the several claimants entitled to such lands, in proportion to the several quantities or shares thereof to which they are respectively entitled.

SEC. 10. *Person entitled to deed, to pay charges.*—Before the corporate authorities, or judge, holding any such lands in trust as aforesaid, shall be required to execute, acknowledge, or deliver any deed of conveyance thereof, or of any lot, block, parcel, or share thereof, as hereinbefore mentioned, to any person claiming to be entitled to such deed, such person shall pay or tender to him or them the sum of money chargeable upon the part thereof to be conveyed by such deed, according to the statement or account mentioned in the ninth section of this chapter, the amount to be determined by the proportion which the quantity of the land to be described in such deed bears to the whole quantity of the land of which it is a part, compared with the whole amount thus charged upon the whole quantity of land, together with interest on each of the money items of such account at the rate of twelve per centum per annum from the time when the same accrued, and also such further sums as are a reasonable compensation for preparing, executing, and acknowledging such deed, and the fees of the officers taking the acknowledgment thereof.

SEC. 11. *Conveyances, when executed.*—After the expiration of sixty days from the time of the first publication of the notice mentioned in the third section of this chapter, the corporate authorities, or judge, holding the title to the lands described therein, shall upon a reasonable demand or request, and upon the payment or tender to him or them of the moneys mentioned in the preceding section, execute, acknowledge, and deliver to each and every claimant, association, or company of claimants of such lands, or of any lot, block, parcel, or share thereof, a deed of conveyance thereof, as prescribed in the second section of this chapter, and according to the statement made and deposited by him or them pursuant to the third section: *provided, however,* that no such deed of conveyance shall be executed, acknowledged, or delivered for any part, lot, block, or share of such lands, to which there are adverse or contesting claimants, until the controversy thereon is settled or determined in the manner hereinbefore described; and whenever any such controversy is so settled or determined, the said corporate authorities,

or judge, shall, upon the like demand or request, and the like payment or tender, and by the like deed of conveyance, convey the land or interest, or share therein, the right to which has been thus ascertained, to the person thereby determined to be entitled to the same.

SEC. 12. *Judge shall be seized of title to lands, when.*—In case any judge who enters any such lands under the provisions of the said act of congress, and thus becomes the sole trustee thereof, is possessed of, or entitled to the same, or any part, lot, block, or share thereof, according to and by virtue of the provisions of this chapter, and his claim or right is not claimed adversely to him by any person, he shall be seized and possessed of the title thereto, and estate therein, to his own use in fee simple, absolute, free, and discharged of such trust, and no conveyance other than the patent of the lands including the same, shall be necessary to perfect his absolute title thereto. In case any such land or interest or share in such land so claimed by such judge is claimed by any other person adversely to him, the conflicting claims between him and such other person shall be adjusted or determined by settlement, arbitration, or action as hereinbefore prescribed, and in case of action, the issues therein shall be tried before some other judge who is disinterested.

SEC. 13. *Title to lands, from what time held.*—For the purpose of determining the rights of adverse claimants to any land so entered, the corporate authorities, or judge hereinbefore mentioned, shall be deemed to possess and hold the title to said lands in trust, from the time of the entry thereof.

SEC. 14. *Costs, how regulated.*—The costs in the actions mentioned in this chapter, and in proceedings before the judge as aforesaid, shall be regulated and recoverable as in other civil actions.

SEC. 15. *Each person to reconvey according to his contract—remedy in case of refusal.*—Every person in whom the title to any lands shall be declared to be vested under and by the provisions of this chapter, shall reconvey, by good and sufficient conveyance, to any person claiming by, through, or under him, pursuant to any contract or agreement made with such person, upon a reasonable demand therefor, and upon the payment to said person of any moneys that may be due or unpaid to him from the person making such demand, and in case of refusal so to convey, said contract or agreement may be enforced by action against said person, according to law.

SEC. 16. *Successor of judge to complete execution of trust.*—The successor in office of any judge entering lands under the provisions of this chapter shall, when the trust has not been fully executed, succeed to said trust, and have authority to execute the same as fully as his predecessor might have done while in office.